



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

GEORGE ORWELL

PART 1 OF 1

BUFILE NUMBER: 62-69317

DESCRIPTION OF FOLLOWING FILE MATERIAL

GEORGE ORWELL
AKA of ERIC BLAIR

PAGES REVIEWED 90

PAGES RELEASED 79

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HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.

PUBLISHERS

263 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

April 22, 1949

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
United States Department of Justice Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We are sending you with this letter a special advance copy of NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR because we believe it will be of particular interest to you. It is a new novel by George Orwell who wrote the widely discussed ANIMAL FARM, and it has already attracted much attention in literary as well as political circles. The book will be published on June 15th and will be distributed by the Book-of-the-Month Club in July to its members.

NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR is an important book because it provides a picture of a plausible but frightening extension of present social and political trends. Orwell brings home to the reader in a story of mounting interest the horrors that a totalitarian world can and may bring to us within less than two generations. The world of 1984 that he depicts is one in which wars are continually maintained without victories or defeats as an economic policy. Truth as we know it has disappeared, even emotions and sexual impulses have been atrophied by the State's conditioning.

The book leaves the reader with the shocked feeling that there is not a single horrible feature in the world of 1984 that is not present, in embryo, today. It describes the process by which the last man in whom the spark of human spirit has not been totally appressed, comes to believe, literally, that two plus two equals five.

Speaking for himself and the Book-of-the-Month Club judges, Harry Scherman the Club's president writes:

"They were all deeply impressed with its importance, as well as its execution, and so was I. In fact, in my judgment it is one of the most important books we shall have distributed over our twenty-three years.

"Actually it is Bellamy's Looking Backward in reverse, and my hunch is that it will end by being very much more influential than that book, because the story - and how enormously exciting the story is, incidentally - is so well grounded in present actualities. One of our judges pointed out that that's what really makes it so horrendous."

We hope you might be interested in helping to call this book to the attention of the American public - and thus, perhaps, helping to halt totalitarianism. If you have an opportunity to read this book and are willing to give us a statement, we will make every effort to bring it to the widest possible public attention.

Sincerely yours,

Eugene Raynal

April 29, 1949

RECORDED

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Mr. Eugene Reynal
Vice President
Harcourt, Brace and Company, Inc.
383 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Reynal:

Your letter dated April 22, 1949,
has been received and I appreciate your
action in enclosing an advance copy of
"Nineteen Eighty-four." While I am looking
forward to reading the book at the earliest
opportunity, you are advised that in
accordance with a long-standing policy I
have refrained from lending my endorsement
to commercial publications and I am sure you
will understand my inability to make an
exception in this instance.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

*Book
placed in Bureau
Library 5-16-49
Library Room*

ARA:WCP

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
★ MAY 2 - 1949 P.M. 9.01 2 AM
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- Mr. Clegg
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**STATE DEPARTMENT INFORMATION
PROGRAM—VOICE OF AMERICA**

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE
PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE
EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

PURSUANT TO

S. Res. 40

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERN-
MENT OPERATIONS TO EMPLOY TEMPORARY ADDI-
TIONAL PERSONNEL AND INCREASING THE
LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

PART 7

MARCH 5 AND 6, 1953

Printed for the use of the Committee on Government Operations

62-98810-68



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1953

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III

SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

No. 1

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, April 18, 1953.

Senator JOSEPH R. McCARTHY,
Chairman, Senate Investigations Subcommittee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR McCARTHY: During the hearings before your subcommittee, March 3, 4, and 5, at which I appeared as a witness, you invited me to submit additional information. I am now availing myself of this opportunity by submitting with this letter a statement and documentary exhibits relating to matters discussed during the hearings.

I request that the statement and the accompanying documents be included in the record of the hearings published as part of the printed record.

Sincerely yours,

REED HARRIS,
Deputy Administrator.

STATEMENT BY REED HARRIS, DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, IIA

At the end of my 3 days of testimony before this committee, March 3, 4, and 5, I was invited by the chairman to return or otherwise to furnish the committee with such additional information as I might wish. I am responding to that invitation with this statement, because I want to supply the committee with any and all information it may need in order to render its final report. I have done what I could to speed the answering of the various inquiries the chairman has addressed to the IIA over the past month; and I will continue to supply information both personal and official to meet the needs of the committee.

At the outset, it is important that these points be clearly stated:

I, Reed Harris, have always believed firmly in our American way of life, in our Constitution, our traditions, our Government.

Like many other American citizens I have served honestly, loyally, and honorably in civilian and military branches of our Government.

I have sworn to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States. I have never betrayed that trust for one single instant.

I have demonstrated my anti-Communist attitude time and again through working wholeheartedly in the anti-Communist programs to which I have been assigned.

These things are provable. My actions—my deeds—have already proved their truth beyond contention.

The theme of some of the questions which have been raised in these hearings is that because a part of my writing in college and just after was immature, now, 20 or more years later, doubts may exist concerning my fitness for Government service. I resent deeply any such un-American, unfair implication.

I remind the committee that I have said that the truth is on my side. The documents which accompany this statement will help to prove the truth. They will help to demonstrate, for instance, what I have testified to under oath, that I am proud to be a patriotic American, and that I am not, never have been, and never have wanted to be a Communist or a Communist sympathizer.

I do not want or expect the committee or the American public to rely only upon my own word concerning my loyalty, my character, my performance as a public servant. For this reason I have assembled the statements of a few of the representative Americans who have known me and worked with me.

At this point, I request that the full texts of the letters, listed below and furnished herewith, be published as part of the record of these hearings. The list follows:

From Edward N. Mayer, Jr., respected businessman, winner of the highest honors in the American direct-mail advertising field, a consultant to the IIA and the predecessor organization from 1951 until the present.

From Vernon A. McGee, budget officer of the State of Texas, letter bearing an attestation by Dr. Milton E. Eisenhower, president of Pennsylvania State College. (Mr. McGee, under Dr. Eisenhower, was my supervisor in the OWI.)

From Thurman L. Barnard, former leading advertising executive and former general manager of the International Information and Education Exchange program, presently a consultant to the Department of State.

From John S. Nickels, Esq., a friend for 28 years, Republican and counsel for the national fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta, in which I have maintained an active interest.

From the Reverend George B. Ford, well-known priest in the New York diocese, who was adviser to Catholic students at Columbia University when I attended.

From Dr. Luther H. Evans, Librarian of Congress, who was a senior executive in the WPA national headquarters when I was a junior executive there.

From Edward W. Barrett, leading editorial consultant, who was Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs from 1949 to 1952.

From Dr. Herbert E. Evans, vice president and general manager, People's Broadcasting Co. of Columbus, Ohio, who was adviser to Protestant students at Columbia University in 1952.

From the Honorable Joseph D. McGoldrick, well-known official in New York State and New York City administrations, currently rent control director for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey; formerly a professor at Columbia University, and currently a fellow director with me of the National Self-Government Committee, Inc.

From Mrs. Thomas Parran, wife of the former Surgeon General, a writer and lecturer in her own right who served with me in the OWI during World War II.

From E. R. Freedman, foreign news editor of the New York Times, who worked with me at Columbia University, 1929-32, and in OWI, 1942-44.

From Dr. Richard D. Weigle, president of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., who served in the Department of State, 1946 to 1948.

From Lawrence S. Morris, cultural attaché of the American Embassy in Paris, who served in WPA, OWI, and the State Department and has known me for 17 years.

From Dr. Albert James McCartney, religious adviser to the IIA, former member of the Chaplains' Corps, United States Naval Reserve, and a trustee of Princeton Theological Seminary.

From Dr. Willson Compton, former president of Washington State College, and administrator of the IIA from January 1952, to February 1953.

In addition, there are many career officers in the Federal Government who would testify to my character, my loyalty, and my efficiency as a Federal officer if the need arose. These men—whether Democrats, Republicans, or Independents—have been fully satisfied regarding my loyalty, my good character, my honest hard work, and they have so demonstrated by giving me excellent efficiency ratings, by promoting me, by entrusting me with positions of responsibility and sensitivity.

Superiors who are not career men have submitted statements among those listed above. Mr. Thurman L. Barnard, my superior during 1951, who in past years as an advertising executive guided the million dollar advertising campaigns of such corporations as the Ford Motor Co. and Procter & Gamble, says about me, in part:

"If loyalty consists of a devotion to the principles of our country; of living a life that sets an example to others for character, integrity, and uprightness; of dedication to a job of the utmost importance in today's world and an intelligent understanding of the needs of that job and willingness to make every possible sacrifice to fulfill them—then Reed Harris is a loyal man—and this country is fortunate to have him in public service."

The issue of communism was drawn into the hearings during earlier sessions, and I was asked when I had become anti-Communist, as though I had once been pro-Communist. Yet, in spite of implications in such statements and questions, neither my hastily written 21-year-old book *King Football*, nor the editorial columns of the *Columbia Spectator* during my editorial year, 1931-32, supported communism. Nothing I have done in my lifetime has been done to serve the aims of the Communist Party.

"I have watched Mr. Harris in operation and sincerely and firmly believe that he is not only a good public servant but a thoroughly pro-American and anti-Communist as anyone I've met in the entire Government service," says Edward N. Mayer, Jr., member of a local Republican executive committee in the State of Connecticut, president of James Gray, Inc., and a consultant to the IIA since 1951.

It is time that there be general recognition that honest, loyal performance as a Government employee is worthy of impartial evaluation by fair people.

No one has questioned my honesty; and letters mentioned above show that reputable people regard my honesty as unimpeachable.

Throughout my Government career, I have diligently sought ways to secure maximum results from the expenditure of public funds.

Although I shall not argue here at length the charges made that large sums have been wasted by the IIA, of which I am an officer, I believe history will show these charges have been greatly exaggerated and are in some cases utterly false.

As several persons who have observed my Government work—T. L. Barnard, Vernon McGee, Dr. Luther Evans, and L. R. Morris—indicate in the statements submitted, my planning and managing have been devoted to efficiency so that the best possible value could be obtained for each of the taxpayers' dollars.

Mr. Barnard's only complaint, as he says in his letter, was that I "worked too hard and too long hours." He adds:

"Decisions to change procedures for greater efficiency but often with pain to people involved, are not easy but Harris made them. * * * [His] decisions to reduce expenditures on certain marginal operations in order to increase expenditures for checking and evaluation were in the interest of a more effective United States psychological activity."

Dr. Evans says:

"Mr. Harris was careful in his management of Government property; he was cautious in the employment of people; he was devoted to the public interest."

I have served as one of the vast majority of State Department career employees who have carried out orders loyally throughout their service.

A loyal Government career employee is much like a soldier. A soldier's performance, whether he be private or colonel, is not judged by the political views of the commanding general.

The career employee must carry out orders; if he didn't, he would not be doing his duty. The career employees of State will carry out the orders of Mr. Dulles as they did those of Mr. Acheson or General Marshall, Mr. Byrnes, or Mr. Stimson. Such employees should be judged by their own individual performances. They should not be subjected to criticism because someone doesn't like the political attitudes of their superior officers. Otherwise, there can be no effective career service.

In my own Government service, I not only have avoided improper partisan politics but I have made sure that all my activities of whatever nature were open to the examination of my superior officers. For instance, in 1947 when the New York Journal American published a short article representing my Columbia activities as "Red," in addition to asking my lawyer to consider action against the paper for this misrepresentation, I passed the article immediately (April 15), accompanied by background information, to the State Department security officer, Robert Bannerman, and followed this with a memorandum of May 26 in which I said:

"I have been glad to know that CSA (the security office) has followed up on this matter and has been reinvestigating my background with thoroughness * * *. I would like to see the matter carried as far as may be necessary to remove any possible doubts in anyone's mind." (I added details concerning organizations with which I had been active, etc.)

The questioning during the hearings before this committee has made much of my experience as a college newspaper editor at Columbia University over 21 years ago. One attached letter, from the priest who was religious adviser to Catholic students at Columbia when I was editor, will show that there was nothing abnormal or communistic about my performance. A second letter, from Dr. Herbert E. Evans, who was religious adviser to Protestant students at Columbia at the same time, also shows that my editorship reflected the spirit of the times; and that I did not follow the Communist Party line.

The picture of my Columbia College career has been strangely distorted in the hearings. Actually I was an average student, a member of the student governing board and of other key boards and committees, and was president of my fraternity chapter (Phi Gamma Delta).

An official of the State of New York who was a Columbia professor when I was in college, the Honorable Joseph D. McGoldrick, has this to say:

"I have never known anyone who knew him either at Columbia or in later years who expressed doubt as to his character or loyalty as an American citizen."

The chairman asked me whether I was a member of the Social Problems Club, which was the radical group on the Columbia campus. I replied that I was not aware of having been a member, although I had not had an opportunity to check the records. Since then I have checked the available records and find that my previous recollection is confirmed. To the best of my recollection, I never joined or contributed to that organization, even during the period in April 1932 when

campus feelings were at a high point because of my suspension; and I had never associated with the club in my 4 years as a student.

Much has been made also of the book *King Football*, written in 3 weeks, shortly after I left Columbia in 1932 while I was still steaming from what I felt was rough treatment given to me by the university. The fact is the book is principally an exposé of the commercialism of college football and other athletics, with some comments on the standardization of education.

The references to the word "Communist" in this book are tied to the subject of academic freedom—the right of teachers of all political faiths to teach. In the book I took the same position that Senator Taft has recently taken, that both Communists and Socialists should be allowed to teach in the schools and colleges. I have since come to the belief that Communist Party members, since they form in effect a plain clothes auxiliary of the Soviet Red Army, do not belong in the teaching staff of any college or school in America.

I testified, and state again here, that I have repudiated this book; but that repudiation is as much because of the tone of the book, which is too one-sidedly sarcastic, too bitter, too "know it all"—as it is because of half-baked political opinions, which are few and far between in its pages.

As I indicated in 1933 to the late George Bernard Shaw when sending him a copy of *King Football* in reply to a postal-card request he sent me from Scotland, I recognized even then that the tone of the book was unfortunate. I told Mr. Shaw that my publisher had wanted me to give the book the tone of youthful fury and that I had not found it easy to maintain such a tone.

During the 1932 to 1934 period, I served in several writing and advertising positions. Since left-wing publications love to grab popular publicity, I am sure my Columbia publicity would have given me quick entries to their staffs, but I did not desire and did not seek such connections. I served as a reporter on the anti-Communist New York Journal American. I wrote features for the anti-Communist *King Features* Syndicate and the anti-Communist New York Sunday Mirror. I worked and wrote for business organizations having no political interests—an advertising agency, Badger and Browning and Hersey; another, Robert Muck, Inc.; a medical publication, *Diabetes*; a pulp quarterly, *Green Book Quarterly*; the North American Newspaper Alliance; the NEA Syndicate.

From 1934 to 1938 I served in Washington as an executive editor for WPA and its predecessor. In his letter, previously listed, the Librarian of Congress, Dr. Luther Evans, then an historian supervising the WPA historical records survey, makes this comment on my service in WPA:

"I can say with a clear conscience that I found Mr. Harris to be an extraordinarily upstanding and patriotic administrator. He was devoted to the task set before him; he was honest and honorable in all of his dealings with me; and he had a reputation among those who knew him of being the same way to all of the persons with whom he dealt. Mr. Harris was careful in his management of Government property; he was cautious in the employment of people; he was devoted to the public interest. In short, he was one of the finest examples of a loyal and able American citizen giving complete devotion to a difficult job who ever came to my notice."

In 1937, as was mentioned in the hearings, I was listed as a sponsor of an "alumni homecoming dinner" run by the American Student Union but featuring names of people, not all of whom were members, who had achieved prominence as students over a period of years. I do not remember contributing to that dinner, although I may have contributed a small amount. But I also note that among the sponsors listed were at least two men who subsequently became well known as anti-Communists outside the Government; and that one man listed is today an anti-Communist United States Senator himself.

Two of the men listed, known to Senator McCarthy, were the late Benjamin Stolberg, an anti-Communist writer for the *American Mercury* and other publications; and John Chamberlain, editor recently of the magazine, the *New Freeman*.

On this list of sponsors with my name, in addition to the two men listed above, there was the name of a man who is now a member of the Senate, the Honorable Paul H. Douglas.

Now, if the list has these three names on it, does the presence of my name on that list turn me into a Communist sympathizer, as has been implied?

The record of the hearing also gives some implication that I was an editor of *Direction*, which was referred to as a Communist-front publication. This must be based on misunderstanding. I was listed, as part of the semi-official duties of my position as assistant national director of the Federal Writers' Project of WPA, as a member of the special honorary editorial board for one single issue

of the magazine Direction, that single issue having been bought out by friends of the WPA (a committee including Franklin P. Adams and other prominent writers) to permit publication of the work of WPA writers. I was listed on this board as a courtesy only. I did not select the magazine's contents, nor did I have anything to do with the regular editorial board of the magazine.

The committee staff also discovered a fact about this period of my life which I have reported previously to investigative agencies of the Government—that I belonged for a short period to an organization called the League of American Writers in 1938. I do not remember exactly how long I was a member, but it cannot have been more than a few weeks. More than a year later, late in 1939, the league was reported to be dominated by the Communist Party; but that was after I had resigned. At the time I was made a member (my name having been sent in by a fellow officer of the Federal writers project on his own initiative) a number of other non-Communist authors also became members. Mr. Louis Bromfield, the well-known Republican writer of Ohio, was on the same list of new members of the league on which my name appears. (See Bulletin of the League of American Writers, May 1938.) The name that followed mine on the list was Ernest Hemingway. To imply that an organization in which Bromfield and Hemingway held membership was at that time known to be Communist is to give an erroneous impression.

It was because I noted a Communist trend, and some Communist names, in the League of American Writers that I resigned from it, just as Mr. Bromfield did. Like many other non-Communist American writers, I wanted no part of a Communist organization. The organization kept me on its mailing list for some time after my resignation and I find a notation in my records that I had to write four times to get finally off the list. A rough copy of one letter is still in my files, and it restates the fact that I did not want my opinions made for me, especially by people following the Communist Party line.

I testified that in 1938 I left the American guide project of the WPA principally because I felt Communist-dominated unions had gained too much control over some local units of the project, especially that in New York. I had protested over that situation but had been unable to convince an easy-going superior that strong action was called for. An exhibit previously submitted to the committee is a memorandum I addressed to this superior, Henry Alsberg, urging him to take action to prevent domination of certain local projects by Communist-led "unions." In view of my inability to get action, I welcomed an opportunity to go back into private business early in 1938 with Robbins Travel House of New York.

In 1939 I returned to Government service in the National Emergency Council, which shortly became the Office of Government Reports, both agencies being concerned with explaining the work of all Federal agencies to the general public, and facilitating relations of such agencies with the general public. My New York office aided businessmen in their dealings with the Government. As a result, I was invited by such businessmen to join the Sales Executive Club of New York and was a member for 2 years. During about the same period, I was a member of the Affiliated Young Democrats of New York, an anti-Communist organization. It was partly at my urging that the Affiliated Young Democrats combined their 1940 State convention with a national defense rally to gain the support of young people for the efforts of President Roosevelt to offset the diabolical effects of the Hitler-Stalin pact by rendering aid short of war to Great Britain, France, and their allies.

I joined the Committee To Defend America by Aiding the Allies at this time, subsequently attending several meetings of New York units, and making one talk for the committee.

In 1942 I went to Washington to serve in the OWI as chief of management planning. The work of my division saved the organization over \$300,000 by improving methods and procedures before I left to serve in the Army Air Force in 1944.

My Army career was a conventional one for a man over 30 who entered the service after January 1944. I was given no opportunity to go overseas, but had an honorable service record, including a short period of military intelligence training and over a year in public relations.

When I returned to civilian Government service in December 1945, I was assigned to the Department of State, where I worked as a management consultant, including a period with Maj. Gen. Otto Nelson and Col. Carl Humelsine, working on improvement of organization, methods, and procedures of the Department. I was made Chief of Communications in 1947, a position in which great attention had to be given constantly to security problems. The records will show that my

division, and I personally, maintained an excellent record for preserving security regulations throughout my service. We frequently worked with the Department's security officers in tracing and correcting faults in handling or use of communications; and we cooperated fully with all investigative procedures.

My experience in reorganizing and improving operations was put to further use when I moved to the Division of Publications in 1946; and again when I moved to the international information and educational exchange program in August 1950. From that time until this, I have worked extremely hard to help my chiefs achieve improved efficiency in conducting their worldwide fight against international communism. Like other top officers of IIA, I have devoted many hundreds of hours of unpaid overtime to the work. The letters of T. L. Barnard, Wilson Compton, Edward Barrett, Albert McCauley, and Lawrence Morris will testify to the character of my service.

Several witnesses, including myself, were questioned regarding a recent operating decision of the IIA—proposed discontinuance of the Hebrew language broadcasts beamed to Israel by the Voice of America. There seems no need to go into the subject at length here, but in the interest of accuracy, I have developed a statement clearly setting forth the chronology of events leading to the proposed elimination of these broadcasts. This chronology, which I submit for the information of the committee and request be published in the record at the conclusion of my statement, shows that the value of Hebrew broadcasts had long been questioned; that the original proposal for discontinuance was made by VOA officials in New York, was then raised in priority by a board of IIA officers including Administrator Wilson Compton; and was ultimately carried to the point of a flat order by me, as Acting Administrator.

It is worth noting that as recently as March 25, 1953, the Voice officials were again including Hebrew in the list of languages to be eliminated to meet necessary budget cuts.

In a memorandum dated March 25, Mr. Alfred Fuhan of VOA listed eight services, including Hebrew, to be eliminated to meet budget requirements. An accompanying statement indicated by order of priority that the VOA considers broadcasting in Hebrew less effective than broadcasting in Burmese, Urdu, Hindi, Italian, German, Spanish to Latin America, Turkish, Vietnamese, and many other languages.

Note also that a news dispatch from Tel Aviv, published in the New York Times of April 5, 1953, reporting the effectiveness of the IIA book and library programs in Israel and commenting on our other activities there, says this about VOA broadcasts:

"The least effective United States propaganda medium here is probably the Voice of America. Not because of shortcomings of its programs, but because Israelis prefer reading to listening and, when they do listen, prefer their own station or European stations that are easier to pick up than the Voice. A local resident who questioned 200 persons in Tel Aviv a few weeks ago found only 1 who had ever listened to the Voice of America."

During committee questioning concerning books in IIA overseas libraries, a non-Government witness said that she had been unable to find in a USIS library such an excellent anti-Communist book as Edward Hunter's Brain Washing in Red China. I was surprised by this statement since I know that IIA secured a special printing of 10,000 copies of this book for overseas libraries and for presentation to leading citizens in a number of countries. Additional copies were secured for domestic staff use.

Although I do not myself participate in book selection, I did become interested in this particular hard-hitting anti-Communist volume. I recommended it strongly to IIA staff officers in a memorandum dated May 2, 1952, as follows: "Some of you are familiar with the important book by Edward Hunter entitled 'Brain Washing in Red China' (Vanguard Press). ICS has sent to the field a considerable number of copies (the ICS supply is exhausted). I think it would be worthwhile for every key officer in IIA to read the book from cover to cover."

"Propaganda techniques of the Soviet and Chinese Communists are covered in considerable detail by Mr. Hunter and there is especially useful information on Chinese Communist publications."

"In Mr. Hunter's reporting of techniques in use in Communist China there are many parallels with the fictional predictions in George Orwell's 1984."

"All editors and writers will find especially interesting the chapter on Publications, beginning on page 204, in which symbols, themes, and methods are fully explored."

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. PARSONS *J*

DATE: March 31, 1959

FROM : C. F. DOWNING

SUBJECT: SMEAR CAMPAIGN *8*
COMMITTEE FOR A RETURN TO THE HOMELAND
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
DeLoach	_____
McGuire	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

The Russian language newspaper, "Return to the Homeland," is the organ of the Soviet repatriation committee known as the Committee for a Return to the Homeland, published in East Berlin (Soviet zone), Germany. The goal of the newspaper is to extol conditions in the USSR as compared to those in capitalist countries for the purpose of enticing Russians abroad to return to their homeland. It also publishes open letters allegedly written by "returnees" to friends, still abroad, describing the wonderful life in Russia and letters supposedly written by Russians abroad describing the poor conditions in capitalist countries. Issue Number 3, January, 1959, contains a satirical article allegedly exposing the activities of the FBI. A translation of pertinent portions of the article follows:

"Under the Hood of Mr. HOOVER"

"A writer, GEORGE ORWELL, wrote a novel in which he depicted America in 1984. ORWELL predicted that by that time the private life of Americans will be viewed by means of secretly placed television screens. 'There will be no escape from these secret eyes; asleep or awake, at work or eating, outside or indoors, in bed or bathtub - the watchful eye will be trained on you,' writes ORWELL; 'nothing will be your own, private, exclusive, except a few cubic centimeters inside of your cranium....' (GEORGE ORWELL, 1903-1950, English political satirist, was author of a book entitled "Nineteen Eighty-four," which painted a grim picture of a completely totalitarian state. In this book, an advance copy of which was sent to the Director by the publishers, ORWELL did not direct his satire against the U.S., and in view of ORWELL's previous anticommunist writings, such as "Animal Farm," published in 1946, the target would more likely appear to be Russia. In reporting a recent Soviet statement that the novel was written about the U.S., the "New York Herald Tribune" described it as a "novel theory.")

- 1 - Mr. Belmont (sent direct)
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent direct)

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(CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)

APR 9 1959

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Memorandum to Mr. Parsons
Re: Smear Campaign
Committee for a Return to the Homeland
Internal Security - Russia

"Already today an American lives, so to speak, under a glass cover, and is viewed from all sides.

"Let us give what is due to the Hoovers. The mechanization of police surveillance of average Americans has assumed imposing proportions, especially in the technique of listening in on telephone conversations. This art has reached fabulous heights in the United States. It is even joked about throughout the states; some of the jokes are fast becoming part of the folklore....

"HOOVER's Agency is eagerly aided by numerous private detective agencies. According to recent report appearing in the 'Industrial Union Digest' (may possibly be identical with the 'Industrial Union Department Digest' issued by the AFL-CIO), there are more than 150,000 agents working for American private detective agencies. That which is inconvenient or embarrassing for HOOVER to handle is done by private Pinkertons. Appearing in the Washington telephone directory is an advertisement of one of such private detective agencies in which it boasts of its capability to 'protect factory property and to obtain data for an investigation, as well as to conduct surveillances of the employees.' This firm guarantees satisfactory results....

"However, we can console the people of American big business that there is one field in the American life that never yet has suffered a decline, but is flourishing year after year. It is police surveillance and investigation. Indeed, in this field, America has surpassed the world and has no equals!"

ACTION:

None. For information.

✓

Q

~~SECRET~~

Liaison Office, Ottawa, Canada.

1221

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 8th, 1947.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
WASHINGTON, D.C. U.S.A.

b1

[REDACTED] (S)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter dated
September 11th, 1946, captioned as above and prior
letters forwarding copies

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRCC)
DATE: 12-17-87
1565

9-25-91
Classified by 1565
Declassify on: OADR #86-TH7

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

9-25-91
Classified by 1565
Declassify on: OADR #86-TH7

SP4 [unclear] 10/11/86
comp #257049

NO MENTION OF
GEORGE ORWELL ON
THIS PAGE

64-200-243-304

COMPLETE BOOKS

~~SECRET~~

~~THE~~ RED DECADE - Eugene ~~Lyons~~
(published by Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

~~THE~~ WHO SURVIVED - Alexander ~~Barmine~~

~~THE~~ REAL SOVIET RUSSIA - David L. ~~Callin~~

~~THE~~ PRIMER OF THE COMING WORLD - Leopold ~~Schwarzchild~~

~~THE~~ MOGI AND THE COMMISSAR - Arthur ~~Koestler~~

~~ANIMAL~~ FARM - George ~~Orwell~~

209

~~SECRET~~

K3-1
K9-1

INTER-OFFICE MEMO

To Louis B. Nichols
①①
From Louis de Rochemont

Date August 26, 1953

zh

Dear Nick:

This is the story that I think will be of great interest to you and your friends.

Best,

dh

G.I.R.-7

9

ADDENDUM: LBN:ptm 8-28-53

de Rochemont is producing the cartoon picture, "Animal Farm," in England.

ENCLOSURE

2 ENCL
10

58
SEP 15 1953

RECORDED - 43

INDEXED - 40

EX-124

94-4-4945-82
37 SEP 3 1953
J. Edgar

MOVIES



"PORKY PIG" pigs have
strangely familiar look

A GREAT NEW CARTOON MOVIE BASED ON:

THE FABLE THAT ROCKED THE KREMLIN

This new British full-length cartoon film, based on a famous
book, is a devastating satire on Russian Communism

"ANIMAL FARM" pigs have
strangely familiar look

A GREAT NEW CARTOON MOVIE BASED ON

THE FABLE THAT ROCKED THE KREMLIN

This new British full-length cartoon film, based on a famous book, is a devastating satire on Russian Communism

by Louis Berg

This Week Movie Editor



BRITISH AUTHOR George Orwell
and his two anti-Soviet novels

ALL animals are equal. But some animals are more equal than others."

These wry lines are from George Orwell's "Animal Farm," a satire on the history of the Soviet Union that has done more to expose Stalin's Big Lie than all the straight historical works ever written on the subject.

The book has now been made into a movie in the form of a Technicolor, animated-cartoon subject. The pictures on these pages give you an exclusive preview of an important film that should entertain and instruct the millions as it did the politically minded few. It was produced by two British artists, John Hales and Joy Batchelor—a husband-and-wife team—for Louis de Rochemont. It is the first full-length animated cartoon ever made in the British Isles, and has been hailed there as the beginning of a native cartoon industry.

Real interest in the picture lies, however, in the theme itself. When "Animal Farm" was first published, it forced even the Communist-Liberals to think a little and to remember some things in the sordid Soviet record. It put a halt to the landslide of the so-called

intelligentsia into the Communist camp. With its companion book by Orwell, the frightening "1984," it jolted the very walls of the Kremlin itself.

"Animal Farm" is more than a powerful political document, however. It is a funny book in the tragic-comic sense; it has supremely moving passages as well as biting satire.

Pigs Take Over

The story it tells is of the successful revolution of barnyard animals against their master, the cruel Farmer Jones. On the theory that if they could only get rid of Man, all the produce of their labor would belong to them, the liberated animals make a heroic effort to run the farm for and by themselves—only to discover that they have exchanged one tyrant for another. For the pigs—more equal than other animals—take over and prove more cruel than the human master.

In the end, indeed, a strange transformation takes place among the ruling-class pigs. They begin to walk—clumsily at first—on their hind legs. Armed with whips, they drive the

duped animals to labor for their benefit. The story ends on this harsh note:

"The creatures outside looked from pig to man and from man to pig, and from pig to man again; but already it was impossible to say which was which."

Orwell, who died in 1950 of tuberculosis, wrote the book from bitter knowledge. He was himself that rare thing in modern times—an honest radical. He fought on the Loyalist side in the Spanish Civil War and was severely wounded in battle. His disillusionment came when he saw Stalin's underlings turn their guns on disident comrades. This led him to challenge the most sacred tenets of Communism.

I saw the film version being made—in meager quarters that were a dramatic contrast to the plucky Walt Disney studio and with an incredibly small staff. But the picture is absolutely faithful to the book it adapted, something that, unfortunately, can rarely be said of a Disney adaptation.

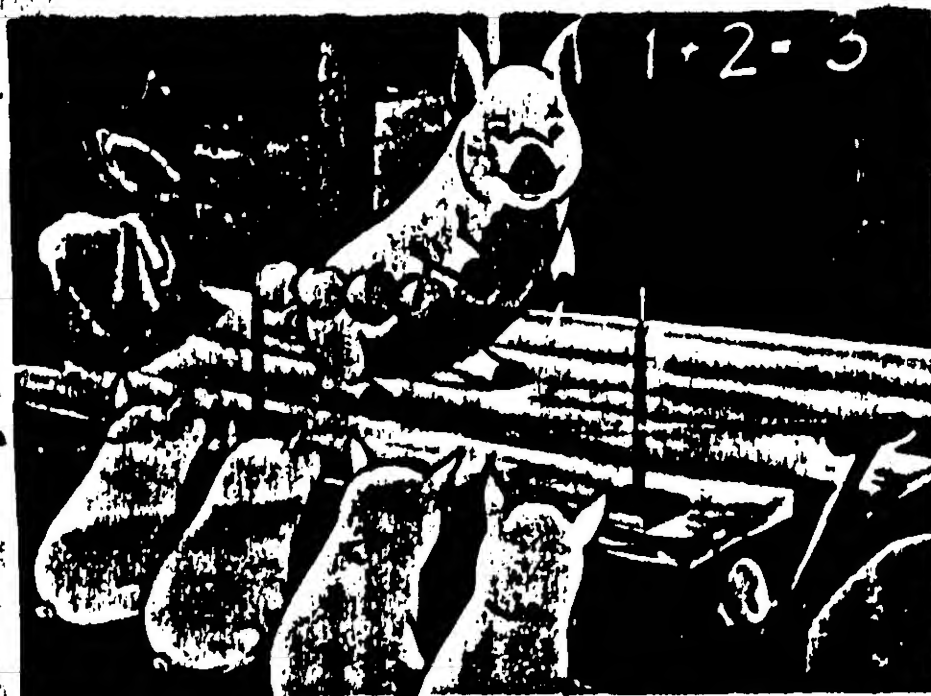
Its impact—especially in these trying days—may hit the Kremlin again.



1 REVOLUTION: Brutal Farmer Jones, symbolizing Czarist tyranny, is faced with a barnyard insurrection that succeeds in overthrowing his regime



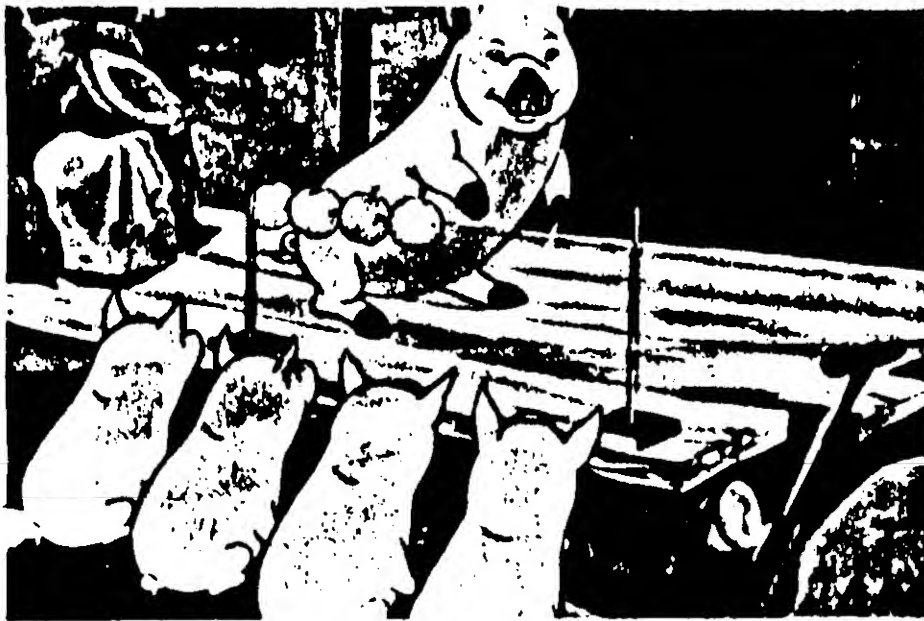
2 SOCIALISM: The animals take possession of the farm house and set to work to organize co-operative society based on equality of all animals



3 ONE-PARTY RULE: Pigs, "the cleverest and greediest" of the animals, take over the farm to themselves in order to assume leadership over others



4 VICTIM: Plowhorse "Boxer," who was one of the heroes of the revolt against Farmer Jones, is worked to exhaustion, then sold to hide dealer



3 ONE-PARTY RULE: Pigs, "the cleverest and greediest" of the animals, begin to educate themselves, in order to assume leadership over others



4 VICTIM: Plowhorse "Boxer," who was one of the heroes of the revolt against Farmer Jones, is worked to exhaustion, then sold to hide dealer



5 DICTATORSHIP: Pig, "Napoleon," succeeds in making himself master, ruthlessly crushing all opposition, just as Stalin did in Soviet Russia



6 FULL CIRCLE: Animals bow before their new master, "Napoleon," who, ironically enough, resembles more and more old tyrant Farmer Jones

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE: January 11, 1955

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

It appears that Louis de Rochemont has hit the jackpot again with the presentation of the new motion picture "Animal Farm." This is done in animation and is based upon George Orwell's satire on the Soviets and Communism, de Rochemont sent me a batch of New York reviews. The editorial from the New York Daily News which is attached is rather unique. This, incidentally, is the first I have heard from him for ages.

cc - Mr. Jones

LBN:ptm
(4)

Attachment

ENC.

7427
58 JAN 18 1955

RECORDED - 15

INDEXED - 15

94-4-4945-84

JAN 11 1955

JAN 13

JAN 13

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DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1953

DAILY NEWS

300 East 42d St.

NEW YORK'S PIONEER NEWSPAPER

Tel. MURRAY 4-1100

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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 local news printed in this newspaper as well as all AP news dispatches.

SHRILL SHRIEKS FROM REDBIRDS

Our local Commies are having some truly fierce aches, colics and whimwhams over a couple of recently filmed novels by the late George Orwell. He was the great British anti-Red satirist.

First barb to penetrate our Reds' thick hides was "1984," Orwell's brilliant, bitter-hilarious prophecy about the nightmarish world we'd be living in if the Kremlin mob ever really took over.

"Explanation" The British Broadcasting Corp. televised a film version of "1984" a few weeks back. Indignant Commies denounced the play as a dirty libel. The majority of Britishers, though, swore "1984" was fine entertainment.

That London uproar echoed over here. For the past two weeks, the Daily Worker, official U. S. Red hate-sheet, has been trying desperately to explain to its local faithful that the London incident was just a terrible mistake.

Lying a neat, round 100% without batting a Red eye, the Daily Worker assures its sucker-customers that this "emotionally upsetting" TV play is about a Nazi, and not a Communist, state.

Actually, as every literate Red bossman knows, Orwell wasn't referring to the Nazis at all. He well knew and heartily loathed the Kremlin yermies, and "1984" was aimed square at the plump kissers of Bloody Joe Stalin, Malenkov & Co.

Now, another Orwell gem has reached the movie screens: "Animal Farm," the sparkling satire on Kremlin madness in which "all animals are equal, but some are more equal than others."

"Animal Farm": Communists, filmed as pigs, are on display at Manhattan's Paris Theatre. Commies aren't allowed to peek at this classic animated cartoon in Technicolor, but you're permitted to attend, and you'll have the laughs of your life.

Come to think of it, how about some enterprising and patriotic TV network here bringing over that BBC "1984" thriller-diller and letting us have a look at it, too? It'll be educational; and as an added attraction we'll be able to hear and enjoy the most entertaining screeches in TV history, from our own apoplectic Commies.

94-4-4945-84

ENCLOSURE

21 NEW YORK POST, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1954

Archer Winsten's Reviewing Stand

'Animal Farm' at Paris Theater

This is intelligence week at the Paris Theater, and the egghead ecstasy will continue as long as people of that persuasion show up there. They are showing not only Louis de Rochemont's full-length cartoon of George Orwell's "Animal Farm" but also an old March of Time dealing harshly with Huey Long, an arty short, "Carnival," and a French picture illustrating encyclopedia words "Argent," "Alchemie" and "Age." All in all, it is a program of extraordinary, inter-related quality, almost continually piquing the intellect, seldom providing emotional distraction.

"Animal Farm" is essentially a rarity, a cartoon without jest, an utterly serious-minded message of the political pitfalls of our times. What George Orwell said in his book, and repeated in more devastating detail in "1984," is clearly illustrated in the picture "Animal Farm." Here is the poorly run farm, drunkard-owned, which becomes a power-vacuum. The animals must take control in order to preserve themselves. But when the revolution has been successful, Orwell

more thought, does make a difference. But in visible aspect it's extremely close to Disney.

In one way this is a disappointment. Original ideas, one feels, should be presented in fresh styles. But you can also argue that the public may more willingly accept the new idea wearing the familiar, long-accepted outer garments. According to the credits all technicians were European with the exception of John F. Reed, who directed the animation. Since he could hardly have exerted so complete an influence, the explanation must be that all European movie cartoon workers have seen and admired the Disney style.

Anyway, the main point about

"Animal Farm" is that it has something to say about dictatorships, democracy, and the conflicts between those who tell and those who rule. It says this something without pulling punches or spending too much time whipping up added entertainment froth. Personally I would have been more excited if the technique had been as new as the material, but this is not to say that "Animal Farm" will fail to take its rightful place among movies attempting some degree of significance.

And don't sell those shorts short. They are both an integral part of the program and intrinsically fascinating. The figure and menace of Huey Long have faded with time and interposition of present threats, but it all comes back with a rush in that distant "March of Time."

'Animal Farm'

MOVIE METER
POOR FAIR GOOD EXCELLENT

A Louis de Rochemont release. Produced and directed by John Halas and Joy Batchelor. Story by George Orwell. Screen play by Lothar Wolff, Borden Mace, Philip Stapp, Halas and Batchelor. Music by Matyas Seiber. Voice of animals by Maurice Denham. Narration spoken by Gordon Heath.

continues his analysis of what happens next. Obviously the pig, possessed of the most ravenous desire of any farm animal, is naturally equipped to become the dictator.

The parallels between animal characteristics and human types are cogently presented, having been well and interestingly imagined by Orwell. De Rochemont's picture, produced by the British team of John Halas and Joy Batchelor, follows the book closely and honestly. The technique is so close to that long established by the Disney organization that it is indistinguishable. The story, calling for less sentiment and

94-4-4945-84

ENCLOSURE

Cartoon Version of Satiric 'Animal Farm' at the Paris

George Orwell fable, transferred to the screen, is a graphic portrayal of 20th century totalitarianism, in terms of farm animals in revolt against humans. The humor is grim.

By JANE CORBY

"Animal Farm," the screen version of George Orwell's satirical fable, has been brought to the screen as an animated cartoon Technicolor feature. Now at the Paris Theater, it is a parable that presents in graphic form and semi-humorous style the history of 20th century totalitarianism.

This is adult entertainment, which lampoons the modern power state in terms of animals vs. man. But there's no reason why the youngsters shouldn't see it. The animals don't have much fun, what with overworking and under-eating while Farmer Jones is running the farm, and working harder and enduring a whole set of new discomforts when, after the farm animals' revolt, the pigs seize the power and force the rest of the animals into virtual slavery. Maybe the picture will look like just another cartoon to the children, or with luck maybe they will be inoculated with enough of the biting satire in the film to get the general idea—that totalitarianism is not the answer to modern human problems.

Pigs Hateful

But an adult point of view is required in order to get the full import of "Animal Farm," and adults will find little to laugh about, except grimly, in its delineation of Napoleon, the pig who rules with the aid of his pig satellites and enforces discipline by means of a pack of slavering hounds, educated by him for their job of frightening and killing from puppyhood. The pigs are cute, at first sight, including even Napoleon, but their greed and cruelty soon eclipse any likable qualities. The plight of the rest of the animals parallels human miseries too closely for comfort. With Boxer, the star unfortunate, a poor old workhorse getting carted off to the glue factory when his days of usefulness are over.

The picture has a somewhat happy ending, when animals from other localities come to the aid of their oppressed fellows and dispose of the tyrant pigs. But it doesn't offer any real solution of the problem. It leaves the spectator with the depressing thought that some other animal will soon be mak-

"ANIMAL FARM"—A Louis de Rochemont Technicolor picture, made by the husband-wife team, Hales and Hales, British cartoon producers. Based on the book by George Orwell. At the Paris Theater.

ing himself dictator, starting the cycle all over again.

However, apparently all that the producers meant to do is to satirize 20th century "isms," show them up for their false ideas and promises. And that's been done with great skill.

ENCLOSURE

94-4-4945-84

NEW YORK Herald Tribune

Thursday, December 30, 1954

SCREEN

'Animal Farm'

By OTIS L. GUERNSEY Jr.



Napoleon, the pig dictator, in "Animal Farm."

SIS THEATER

A feature-length cartoon version of George Orwell's book, "Animal Farm," produced and directed in Technicolor by John Halas and Joy Batchelor, a Louis de Rochemont Production released by Louis de Rochemont Associates.

Pigs and Others

GEORGE ORWELL'S "Animal Farm" has become a feature-length cartoon at the Paris. Made in England by John Halas and Joy Batchelor under Louis de Rochemont's production sponsorship, it is a political parable satirizing the various isms in a story about animals taking over a farm and founding their own society.

The Orwell fable is a world-wide best seller, and it retains much of the original irony in the cartoon version. The Halas-Batchelor drawings have a tendency to waver between realism and satire, and they are short on humor. The picture itself is designed to elaborate on the idea slowly, carefully and sometimes even laboriously. It lacks the bite, or the sting, of straight Orwell, but on the whole it is an amusing piece of meaningful nonsense, a comic book with a purpose.

Those who have read "Animal Farm" will recall that it tells how an animals' revolution is converted into a pigs' Fascism with the passage of time and the corruption of democratic ideals.

In the peculiar, twisted logic of this fantasy, the principle that "all animals are equal" becomes, under pig rule, "all animals are equal but some animals are more equal than others."

The villain of the barnyard is a fat boar named Napoleon, who substitutes himself for man by fear and cunning, giving all animals but the pig elite a harder time than they experienced under the two-legged tyrant. Among the barnyard heroes are the noble, unquestioning work-horse and his donkey pal. They are symbolic figures in an object lesson of symbols like war, greed, idealism, hope, demagoguery and the like. The movie pokes holes in all causes except the cause of the individual, and it points out clearly and graphically that it is harder to remain free than to become free.

All the animal voices—the grunters, baa-ers, moo-ers, cluckers and squealers—are spoken by Maurice Denham. Most of the story is told in a narration by Gordon Heath, and in the animated drawings of political meetings, harvesting, skirmishes and the like. Certainly this Halas-Batchelor interpretation of "Animal Farm" is a good one and an interesting one, and you could ask for nothing more except a little tighter fit with the flair and inspiration of the Orwell work.

END

94-4-4945-84

New York Journal-American
 5-Thurs., Dec. 30, 1954 ***

'Animal Farm':

Cartoon Film Scores

By ROSE PELS WICK

"ANIMAL FARM," which opened yesterday at the Paris Theatre, points up the fact that animated cartoon films need not necessarily be used only for escapist entertainment.

Based on the powerful anti-Communist fable by

George Orwell, the picture is an interesting adaptation in Technicolor of a theme that ironically parallels present-day totalitarianism. Produced for Louis de Rochemont by a pair of British artists named John Halas and Joy Batchelor, it's the first feature-length cartoon ever made in England.

Via a large variety of animated animal characters, one is introduced to the pigs, the horses, the chickens, the sheep, the geese and all the other barnyard inhabitants of Farmer Jones' Manor Farm. You recall the story, of course: the animals rise up against Jones's mishandling of them and their problems and, after ousting the owner, set about running the farm themselves. At first they all work together, produce a bumper crop and live up to their slogan of "all animals are equal."

But little by little the shrewd pigs take over and soon change the original slogan to "but some animals are more equal than others." The ruling porker, a greedy opportunist named Napoleon, grooms a team of savage watchdogs to enforce his one-man rule and gets rid of dissenters by labelling and executing them as traitors. And the duped workers, whose rations become shorter as Napoleon's thirst for power grows larger, ultimately discover that they've only exchanged one tyranny for another.

There are some neat bits showing the manner in which the animals reap their harvest and build their windmill, and there's occasional humor in the scamperings of a tiny duckling. For the most part, however, the film leans to a

literal rather than imaginative translation of the author's devastating satire.

Accompanying the film is a narration spoken by Gordon

"ANIMAL FARM," of the Paris Theatre, a Louis de Rochemont production of an animated cartoon production in Technicolor of the book by George Orwell. Produced and directed in England by John Halas and Joy Batchelor. Story development by Lethal Wolf, Gordon Mace, Philip Stapp, Halas and Batchelor. Music composed and conducted by Matyas Seiber. Voice of all animals by Maurice Denham. Narration spoken by Gordon Heath.

Heath and a musical score composed and conducted by Matyas Seiber. The voices of all the animals are provided by Maurice Denham.

94-4-4945-84

NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM AND SUN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1954

Movies*Satirical
Cartoon
At the Paris*

By ALTON COOK.

An imaginative and considerably sharpened version of George Orwell's satirical novel, "Animal Farm," has arrived on the Paris screen in cartoon form. This is a queer blend of sly humor and savage comment.

If you were attentive to your homework on the book pages back in 1946, you will recall that the novel was a biting satire on the rise of the Communist dictatorship. Animals revolted against their farmer owner and events paralleled the course of the Russian revolution.

Animal Revolt.

The revolt began because the farmer was not only cruel but drunk and negligent. Utopia was in sight with all animals being equal and no mankind to plague them.

But the pigs on the farm soon got into the ruling saddle, guzzling and feasting at the expense of the foolishly devoted workers. The revolutionary manifesto was amended to add that "some animals are more equal than others."

Louis de Rochemont, a man with a restless taste in movie projects, turned to England three years ago for a studio with the wisdom and the talent to cope with this unusual film. He hit a jackpot of good fortune when he found the movie animation team of John Halas and Joy Batchelor.

Fairy Tale Flavor.

Their treatment is basically serious but they never allow their work to lose a naive fairy tale flavor. Small children will enjoy it as a whimsical fable decked out in pretty colors. Adults will relish its ironic treatment of an all too familiar story.

De Rochemont, whose movie activities have ranged from "Lost Boundaries" to "Martin Luther," now emerges as the leading rival to Walt Disney. He is a mature version of Disney, though, with something penetrating to say and a deep fervor about saying it. The Communists never had it so rough.

"Animal Farm," a cartoon in color based on the novel, "Animal Farm," by George Orwell. A Louis De Rochemont film produced and directed by John Halas and Joy Batchelor. At the Paris. Running time: 75 minutes.

94-4-4945-84

DAILY NEWS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1964

The Paris Theatre Shows 'Animal Farm'

By WANDA HALE

★ ★ ★ ½★

The Paris Theatre presents "Animal Farm," a feature-length animated cartoon from George Orwell's book by the same title which has been widely read since publication in 1946.

Like Orwell's fable, the film is a vitriolic satire on dictatorship, uncomfortably realistic in the comparison of man to the lower form of animal and a frightening example of the oppressed masses under tyrannical rulers drunk with power. Needless to say, it is adult entertainment.

"Animal Farm" depicts a revolution by hardworking animals against their brutal master, farmer Jones. Rid of him, they think life will be easy under their new slogan, "All animals are equal." And they seem to be getting organized under a kindly leader until an ambitious pig named Napoleon takes over.

The new ruler changes the slogan

"Animal Farm," a Louis de Rochemont Technicolor release, produced by Halas and Batchelor. Based on the book by George Orwell. Presented at the Paris Theatre. Running time: 1 hour, 15 minutes.

to "All animals are equal—but some animals are more equal than others." He puts the other pigs in high positions, makes a police force of dogs he has trained and makes the other poor animals work harder and longer than they did under farmer Jones.

Given the opportunity, the downtrodden finally rise up against the leaders, kill them and take over for what they hope will be a democratic form of government.

Under the sponsorship of Louis de Rochemont, the British firm of Halas and Batchelor produced "Animal Farm," taking three years to complete it. The language is English, what there is of it. Running time: 1 hour, 15 minutes.

94-4-4945-84

The New York Times

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1954

The Screen in Review

Orwell's 'Animal Farm' Emerges as Cartoon

ANIMAL FARM, an animated cartoon film in color, based on the story by George Orwell, directed and produced by John Halas and Joy Batchelor; story development by Lothar Wolff, Gordon Mac, Philip Stapp, John Halas and Joy Batchelor. Presented by Louis de Rochemont and released by Louis de Rochemont Associates, At the Paris.

By BOSLEY CROWTHER

THE growing usage of the animated cartoon as a medium for conveying something more than short spurts of slapstick entertainment and children's fairy tales is eminently marked by the rendering of George Orwell's "Animal Farm" into a full-length adult cinematic satire, which opened at the Paris yesterday.

This vivid and biting animation of Mr. Orwell's popular tale of social revolution and disillusion, expressed in terms of animals on a farm, is, indeed, a pretty brutal demonstration of the vicious cycle of tyranny, and what there is of outright laughing humor in it comes from the smartness of its clever caricatures.

Obviously, the British animators, John Halas and Joy Batchelor, who made this film for Louis de Rochemont Associates, were most fascinated and inspired by the task of presenting the leaders of the new Power State of the animals as pigs. For their most illuminating and devastating revelations of inhumanity and selfish greed are in their brilliant drawings and animations of the dictatorial Napoleon and his fellow swine.

It is in the ponderous porcine features and pompous movements of these heavy beasts, who lead the animals in a revolt against the farmer and then set up a socialistic state in which they impose a tyranny of their own, that a sense of the monstrous hypocrisy of the totalitarian leader type is conveyed and the irony and cynicism of the idea of this satire is most clearly visualized.

Actually, the pigs are the only creatures that are fully caricatured—they, and, to a lesser degree, the donkey, Benjamin, and the swarthy Farmer Jones. The rest are fairly representational—the sheep, the chickens, the cows and ducks and the heroic draught horse, Boxer, who comes to a horrify-



Napoleon in "Animal Farm"

ing end when he is carted off to be made into glue.

As a consequence, the drawing of this cartoon is very close to what is known as the Disney style, with prettified and heroized animals set in quaint and toyland fields and barns. And, indeed, one or two of the sequences, such as that of the animals doing the daily chores or building their own proud windmill, would do credit to a Disney cartoon.

But the theme is far from Disney, and the cruelties that occur from time to time are more realistic and shocking than any of the famous sadisms that have occurred in Disney films. The business of Napoleon bringing up puppies to be his own special pack of killer dogs, the liquidators of those who oppose him, is, for instance, blood-curdling stuff. And the carting away of poor old Boxer is unrelieved agony.

However, that's the nature of this picture—as it is of Mr. Orwell's book: The shock of straight and raw political satire is made more grotesque in the medium of cartoon. The incongruities of recognizable horrors of some political realities of our times are emphasized and made more startling by the apparent innocence of their surrounding frame.

The cartoon itself is technically first-rate. The animation is clean, the color fine. The Halas-Batchelor team knows its business. But don't make the mistake of thinking it is for little children, just because it is a cartoon.

94-4-4945-84

Posting The Books

By J. M. Lalley

An Allegory

ANIMAL FARM, by George Orwell (Harcourt, Brace, \$1.75)

This little book strikes me as a masterpiece among its kind, and though I am usually timid about such things, I should be willing to predict for it a certain literary longevity or even immortality. But what is its kind? Mr. Orwell himself describes it, not without modesty, as "a fairy tale," and so it is, in the sense that Gulliver's Travels is a fairy tale. A child who has never heard such words as "proletariat," "revolution," "Communism," and "Soviet," can read it with wonder and delight, though he may find it in the end inexplicably sad. Such words appear nowhere in *Animal Farm*, just as Catholics and Protestants and Whigs and Tories are never mentioned in *A Voyage to Lilliput*.

The *Animal Farm* is somewhere in England, possibly Hertfordshire; anyway, it was originally called the Manor Farm, and belonged to a Mr. Jones. This Mr. Jones is obviously the symbol of the pre-revolutionary Russian proprietary class, while mankind in general is to be equated with the capitalist system. "Man is the only creature that consumes without producing. He does not give milk, he does not lay eggs, he is too weak to pull the plow, he cannot run fast enough to catch rabbits. Yet he is lord of all animals." All this is explained to the farm animals by a venerable stud board called Major, the embodiment of the Marxist and Leninist gospel. He exhorts them to rebellion against humanity.

Major dies, but the revolution he has preached comes suddenly and almost by accident, for Mr. Jones has fallen into evil habits. He gets drunk and neglects his farm; his demoralized hirelings forget to feed the animals, which, infuriated by hunger, break into the storehouse. When Jones and his helpers try to drive them out with whips, the animals attack and drive the men off the place. No sooner has the revolution been accomplished than the pigs, who I take to represent the Communist Party, take charge. Most conspicuous among them are two boars called Napoleon and Snowball and a "small fat pig named Squealer," not as easy as the others to identify, though he might well be the dictator of the state.

The "Seven Commandments" of the new revolutionary state are drawn up and approved, but since they are a bit too complicated for some of the slower-witted animals to comprehend, they are reduced to a slogan, "Four legs good, two legs bad," which the sheep learn to bleat in chorus. There is the usual period of revolutionary honeymoon when the animals work harder under the direction of the pigs than they ever had for Mr. Jones. The farmhouse is turned into a kind of museum; but while the other animals continue to live in the same quarters, the pigs establish themselves in the harness room and also allocate to themselves the daily supply of milk and the whole crop of apples from the orchard, because, as Squealer explains: "It is for your sake that we drink that milk and eat those apples. Do you know what would happen if we pigs failed in our duty? Jones would come back!"

Jones indeed did come back, accompanied by his men and reinforced by some neighbors, but after a memorable pitched battle in which the conspicuous heroes were Snowball and a great cart-horse called Boxer, they were routed and driven off never to return. Meanwhile, a very decided rivalry was developing between Snowball and Napoleon, who could never seem to agree on any point of farm policy. Particularly they disagreed about the great windmill that Snowball wanted to build. "At the meetings Snowball often won over the animals with his brilliant speeches, but Napoleon was the better at canvassing support for himself in between times. He was especially successful with the sheep. . . . It was noticed they were liable to break into, 'Four legs good, two legs bad,' at crucial moments in Snowball's speeches. The conflict was resolved when nine enormous dogs that Napoleon had privately raised from puppyhood savagely attacked Snowball and drove him off the farm. Subsequently, it was revealed by Squealer that Snowball was a traitor who all the time had been serving as Mr. Jones' secret agent. That, it seems, was why Snowball had so bitterly opposed Napoleon's wonderful plan for a windmill."

By this time the pigs—Napoleon and the four who conspired to bring about the revolution—were accordingly torn to pieces by Napoleon's big dogs—had moved into the farmhouse. There Napoleon directed his complicated foreign policy involving relations with the two human neighbors of *Animal Farm* and an economic policy which involved the sale of eggs and some other farm produce to the village grocer. Some animals who rebelled about this disposal of their eggs confessed, before they were torn to bits by the dogs, that Snowball had appeared to them in a dream and incited them to treason. The animals, to be sure, were a little troubled and mystified by all these things, but Squealer managed to explain them in a satisfactory manner. The weak horse, Boxer, evidently the symbol of the honest, loyal and trusting mass, had two slogans with which, by repeating them to himself, he was able to resolve all doubts; they were, "Napoleon is always right" and "I will work a little harder." And so it goes, with the pigs learning to drink whiskey, to sleep in Mr. Jones' beds, to wear clothing and at last to walk on two legs and to carry whips, while the sheep bleat, "Four legs good, two legs better," and the constitution is revised to read "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others."

194-8-6-A
INDEXED NOT RECORDED
5-87 SEP 18 1946
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Clipping from the
Washington Post
Page 6
26 August 1946

35 SEP 30 1946
44

Today in Europe

New Social Order Comes to Barnyard

By RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

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LONDON, Dec. 28—Some weeks ago, in this column, I alluded briefly to a book called "Animal Farm" which is today perhaps the most widely discussed publication in London. A satirical fairy story based on the Russian Revolution and the rise of Stalin, it currently is being translated into three European languages and also will be published in the United States early in the New Year.

The author, George Orwell, is being acclaimed as the most brilliant and trenchant English political satirist since Swift. His real name is Eric Blair and he has had a strange career, which started in the Burmese Police.

FOURTY IN SPAIN

Tho he was never a Communist, he formerly was a fellow traveler and fought in Spain on the Republican side. He was wounded in the throat and, as a result, has had ill health ever since. His account of his Spanish experience, "Nineteen Eighty-Four," is one of the finest works on the Spanish Civil War.

It was his Spanish experiences which disillusioned him about Communist Russia, and it was what he saw in Spain that formed the background against which "Animal Farm" is written. During his period of disillusionment he visited Ipswich and, admiring the beauty of the river Orwell, decided to adopt that as his name.

In "Animal Farm," the farm animals revolt, drive out the human beings, and establish a Communist society dedicated to the proposition "that all animals are equal." The story proceeds to tell how the pigs, with their greater ingenuity and higher standard of education, speedily establish a tyranny over the other animals; how two powerful pigs, Snowball and Napoleon, emerge above the others; how Snowball is driven out by Napoleon, and Napoleon becomes the dictator of the farm.

SWEEP LEARN SLOGANS

The gradual process by which all the original principles of the revolution are whittled away and the farm becomes a complete autocracy, is told with extraordinary subtlety.

The sheep are the most numerous of the animals on the farm, and the pigs have little difficulty in propagandizing them and keeping them in a suitable state of subjection. Their sole contribution to the public discussions which take place on the farm from time to time is to chant: "Four legs—two legs bad." When the pigs eventually learn to walk on two legs, in defiance of the most fundamental principles of the revolution, the docile sheep are easily taught to alter their refrain to: "Four legs good—two legs better."

In the end, conditions upon the farm are far more unequal than before the human beings were driven out. But this is all justified with the new pig-publicized slogan: "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others."

A NEW ROAD

"Animal Farm" is interesting not only as a first-rate piece of political satire but as a sign of the times. In recent months intellectuals, both in London and on the Continent, have turned away increasingly from Communism. They are trying, albeit haltingly, to find their way back to the high road of liberalism which so many people, 20 years ago, regarded as a blind alley but which now is being recognized more and more as the only road down which the free peoples of the world can march if they are to combine economic and social progress without abandoning the massive achievement of the past.

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....

W. H. Harvey

W. H. Harvey

File 37

94-8-64-A

NOT RECORDED

87 FEB 4 1946

WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS
December 28, 1945

52 FEB 8 1946

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (97-2497)

DATE: June 10, 1952

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (100-8649)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9-12-94 BY 9146 [REDACTED]

Re New York letter to Director 3-12-52.

[REDACTED] Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] interviewed the captioned subject at his home located at [REDACTED]

Virginia. It was ascertained that [REDACTED]

At the outset of the interview [REDACTED] informed that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] pointed out that [REDACTED]

He declared that [REDACTED]

He pointed out that [REDACTED]

that [REDACTED]

He added that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] further related that [REDACTED]

cc: New York (100-106986)

65 JUL 8 1952

RECORDED
INDEXED
JUN 12 1952
FBI

JUN 12 1952

b7c

NO
REFERENCE
TO
GEORGE
DAWELL ON
THIS PAGECOPIES DESTROYED
R 16 4 APR 10 1961

RH 100-8649

b7D

[REDACTED]
He remarked that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7D

Only reference
to GEORGE
ORWELL in
this document

He did recall meeting GEORGE ORWELL, the English author who wrote the book "1984". He commented that at that time ORWELL was sympathetic toward the Communist but he later turned against them. He recalled also [REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] declared that [REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

He stated that [REDACTED]

He remarked that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] remarked that [REDACTED]

He claimed that [REDACTED]

He remarked at this time [REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

that [REDACTED]

stated [REDACTED]

He declared that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

SECRET

Classified by 946
Declassify on: OADR

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 1/15/55	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/1/54-1/1/55	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
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COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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On 10/14/54, US Court of Appeals upheld 1953 conviction of 13 CP leaders and US Supreme Court denied certiorari, resulting in jailing all but [REDACTED] pending his trial for perjury in Washington, D. C. Fire at CP National and State headquarters in NYC on 11/1/54, caused considerable damage.

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AGENCY ONI, G-2, OSI, RAB, CIA
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 2-4-55
FROM FORW. R/S-2-14 2-6

(547)

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [REDACTED]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE [REDACTED]	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 100-3-5079	RECORDED - 51
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 2 - Bureau (100-3) (RM) 1 - G-2, 1st Army (RM) 1 - DIO, 3rd ND (RM) Copies continued 4 - New York (100-4931)		UNEXED-85	

66 MAR 2 1955
Confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.
SECRET

NY 100-4931

Book Reviews

"Silas Timberman" by HOWARD FAST

W.S. 1/1
The "Daily Worker" issue of December 6, 1954, at page 7, talks of a new book by HOWARD FAST, entitled "Silas Timberman." The book is reviewed allegedly by a Moscow critic named V. RUBIN, who is described as being identified with a Moscow journal called "The New Times." In brief, the book concerns the struggle of TIMBERMAN, an American university professor, who becomes appreciatively aware of the philosophy of Communism and its implications, its dedication to the struggle for the welfare of humanity, as this professor withstands the wave of pressure and thought-control to which he becomes subject in America with the social and political atmosphere what it is today. RUBIN observes that "one will hardly find another book in America today that can match this novel for the power and lucidity with which it paints the atmosphere prevailing in the country (the United States)."

"Animal Farm" by GEORGE ORWELL

HAAR 1/1
DAVID PLATT, a "Daily Worker" feature writer, reviewed this book in the "Daily Worker" on December 23, 1954, page 7. This book, of which documentary movie-maker LOUIS DE ROSEMONT has produced a full length version, was reviewed recently in view of its having been adapted to the screen. The review states that this satire is hostile towards the Marxist viewpoint because it endeavors to demonstrate the ultimate unworkability of the Communist philosophy. PLATT cites the observation of SAMUEL BILLEN, editor of "Masses and Mainstream," "that the capitalist class in its younger day could paint rosy visions for the future." However, according to PLATT, the capitalist class "now in its decay in the era of socialism, is capable only of dehumanizing novels like 'Animal Farm'." PLATT contends that the book was intended "to frighten people out of any belief in the possibility of social change and practice."

~~SECRET~~

Office Memo.

UNITED

GOVERNMENT

MR. NICHOLS

5-18-54

FROM

W. G. RAMES

SUBJECT:

MCCARRAN COMMITTEE HEARINGS 1951
INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

12081

In compliance with instructions, we have been working on an Indexing Project involving 15 volumes totaling 5712 pages of Hearings on the above matter. We found there were certain savings in the number of cards to be made by reading the volumes. We further are experimenting by indexing each volume separately in order to reduce locate and service problems. We will soon have typists available to prepare the approximately 10,000 cards, and copies of this memorandum will be recorded as cover letters to the 15 volumes.

RECOMMENDATION:

That fifteen copies of this memorandum be recorded as consecutive serials in Bureau file 100-64700- to provide necessary cover letters and serials in order that the actual indexing may be accomplished.

LML:mcg

2 AUG 31 1954

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/13/83 BY 60321/15
430-64700-1215

RECORDED - 13

INDEXED - 11

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PART 2

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danger of a general Kuomintang offensive against the Communist areas, the Communist press at once started to attack Chiang Kai-shek and to expose his cooperation with the Japanese against the Communists. And his policy was defended as a lesson learnt from the mistakes of 1926-7. Thus, even if one accepts the explanations which Stalin gave after the event, it would seem that his propaganda policy in 1926-7 was mistaken and weakened his allies more effectively than it deceived his enemies. If, on the contrary, the Comintern press line up to April 1927 represented the real beliefs of the CPSU leaders then it is clear that their estimates of the Chinese situation were seriously mistaken.

If history must teach the lesson that Stalin and the CPSU are always right, then the record of events must be distorted in the sort of way in which Hu Chiao-mu distorts it. If this orthodox version of history is to be secure against overthrow by anyone with a sufficiently critical and scientific attitude to investigate the original sources, then these original sources must be suppressed. So far the process may only have got to the stage where it would be unhealthy for any Chinese historian to point out the obvious gaps in this official version of history; but Hu Chiao-mu has committed the Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Party to a policy whose logical conclusion is the activities of George Orwell's Ministry of Truth.

In dealing with later periods when the Chinese Communist Party was generally successful there are not such striking gaps in the record of events though a great deal of the narrative is still very controversial. One of the more interesting sections is that which deals with the negotiations in 1945-6. Here Hu Chiao-mu seems to be undecided between two objectives. On the one hand he wishes to show that the Chinese CP really wanted peace and, therefore, did its best to reach an agreement with the KMT which would have prevented the civil war. On the other hand he wishes to show that the Chinese CP knew from the start that both the KMT and the Americans were determined on war and, therefore, did not allow itself to be tricked into making any concessions that would weaken its military position. On the whole, it seems to be the latter objective which predominates, and as a result, Hu Chiao-mu leaves out some of the evidence which shows that the Chinese CP acted with more good faith than either the KMT or the Americans. The Chinese CP did, in fact, carry its effort to reach a peaceful settlement to the point of making concessions which quite seriously weakened its military position. Under the agreement of 10th October 1945, the Communists evacuated quite large areas south of the Yangtze in which they could almost certainly have maintained guerrilla bases and which they did not in fact recover until 1949. Again, while the demobilisation agreements were almost completely evaded by the Kuomintang, in some important Communist areas a third of the regular army had been demobilised by the end of March 1946.

Hu Chiao-mu spoils his case against America by exaggeration. The American attempts at mediation are represented as nothing but devices to gain time for Chiang Kai-shek's military preparations and the whole of the American government organisation is represented as being united in a policy of supporting the Kuomintang in a civil war. By taking this line Hu Chiao-mu precludes himself from making the criticism of American policy for which there really is strong evidence; that, while defeating Japan, America had become infected with the disease that proved fatal to the Japanese political system. The more responsible and better informed Americans who really wished to mediate a peaceful settlement in China were unable to control the military leaders who followed their own line in Chinese politics and the equally ignorant and irresponsible extremists who supported them at home, just as the more responsible Japanese statesmen could never control the military hotheads or the ultrapatriotic political gangster organisations.

Here again Hu Chiao-mu finds himself in strange company. He is revising the record of events in exactly the same way as it is being revised in America. Under pressure from Senator McCarthy and the Kuomintang lobby, the American statesmen whose words and actions in 1945-6 indicated a genuine desire to act as honest mediators in the Chinese dispute now try to show that they were always really in favour of supporting the Kuomintang in a civil war.

No doubt Hu Chiao-mu has managed to persuade himself that his revision of history serves the cause of peace and the interests of the Chinese people. But if he could discard the blinkers of Stalinist orthodoxy, he would see that he is actually fighting side by side with such men as Senator Knowland and Henry Luce. The version of history for whose acceptance they are all fighting is one in which no Communist can hope for peaceful agreement with a non-Communist American and in which no American can hope for peaceful agreement with any

world war is the same problem of reducing extremist influence and there is not much to choose between the different varieties of extremism. And to reduce extremist influence one must understand extremism.

One of the best concise descriptions of extremism was given nearly 200 years ago by Hume. He describes two types of persons with whom reasonable discussion is impossible, "men pertinaciously obstinate in their principles" and, "persons . . . who really do not believe the opinions they defend . . .". Hume then goes on, "The same blind adherence to their own arguments is to be expected in both; the same contempt of their antagonists; and the same passionate vehemence in enforcing sophistry and falsehood. And, as reasoning is not the source whence either disputant derives his tenets, it is vain to expect that any logic, which speaks not to the affections, will ever engage him to embrace sounder principles." The appositeness of Hume's description can be illustrated today from almost any extremist statement, either of the right or of the left, and anyone who argues with extremists can confirm Hume's diagnosis that their tenets are based on emotion and not on reason.

The case of "persons . . . who really do not believe the opinion they defend . . ." had been very widely discussed, especially by the Marxists. Most people are familiar with the argument that certain views are maintained only from motives of class interest. And this Marxian analysis does explain a great deal. When one finds people refusing to admit certain evidence into their thinking or refusing to accept conclusions which follow logically from their own arguments one can very often relate these emotionally charged irrationalities to class interest. If you have read some of the better Marxian writings you will easily be able to supply examples. What is not so often realised is that this Marxian analysis can be applied to Communist organisations just as much as to Capitalist ones. One need only ask the question, "How would the interests of the secret-police organisations in Communist countries be affected if the risk of war became small or the internal class struggle really diminished?" Here are closely organised groups of men enjoying great powers and a considerable degree of economic privilege. The only justification for society giving them these powers is the existence of violent international tension and bitter internal class struggle. Their special skills, such as the interrogation of suspects, would be socially valueless in a peaceful and stable society. It follows that powerful elements in most Communist parties have a strong interest in maintaining the internal class conflict, for example, by economic policies which will antagonise large sections of the population, and an equally strong interest in preventing any international reconciliation or understanding. The vested interest of Communist secret-police agents in a continuing risk of war is at least as strong as that of capitalistic armament manufacturers. One can extend this line of argument and explain a good deal of Stalinist doctrine as a rationalisation by which Communist ruling groups try to maintain their power.

But this simple Marxian analysis does not give anything like a complete explanation of extremism, largely because its psychology is so inadequate. One can find many examples of people who use "passionate vehemence in enforcing sophistry and falsehood" as a means to gain power or privilege for themselves or their group. But very few people can convincingly defend an opinion of whose falsity they are fully conscious. The really dangerous political extremists are dangerous because they manage to combine sincerity with dishonesty. A brilliant analysis of this type of extremist was given by George Orwell in his "1984". Orwell defines a concept he calls *doublethink* which makes it possible "to use conscious deception while retaining the firmness of purpose that goes with complete honesty. . . .". Though Orwell is obviously describing the unchecked development of tendencies in left-wing extremism, most of his analysis applies equally well to the extreme right. The Japanese militarists in China often combined completely criminal behaviour with an apparently sincere belief in the superiority of their moral values over what they called the materialism of the West. One of the best examples of present-day *doublethink* is a combination one finds among some Western politicians who combine an apparently sincere belief in freedom and democracy with support for some of the most corrupt and oppressive regimes in Asia and Europe.

Luckily for the world, very few extremists manage to preserve the delicate balance of successful *doublethink*. What usually seems to happen is that people gradually come to believe in their own propaganda and lose the ability to take account of the objective reality which they deny in public. There is no sharp dividing line between the pure political gangster type that Orwell describes, who is to some extent conscious that he is defending false opinions from ulterior

motives and the genuine fanatic "pertinaciously obstinate in his principles", who may be completely altruistic but who operates in a world of fantasy and myth. The typical fanatic starts with the conviction that some policy or some doctrine is of such supreme importance that he is justified in using any means to impose his convictions on his fellow men. There is always an element of fantasy about the future in the fanatic's thinking. His certainty about the results which would follow from the acceptance of his doctrine is quite disproportionate to anything justified by the evidence. In most cases the element of fantasy goes much further and covers a wide field within which the fanatic refuses to admit any possibility of difference between the world as it is and the world as it should be according to his theories. Again, there is no sharp dividing line between political fanaticism and thinking which is definitely psychopathic. A very high proportion of political extremists have tendencies to persecution mania and some extremist behaviour is hard to explain except in terms of compulsive obsessions.

There has been much less public discussion of the fanatical type of extremist, "pertinaciously obstinate in his principles", probably because comparatively little is known about this field of abnormal psychology. But it is not reasonable to ignore something which is obviously important simply because we do not understand it. An investigation into the problems of what might be called psychopathic extremism might well prove to be one of the biggest contributions towards the prevention of war.

II

In my first talk I gave a general description of political extremism and today I want to develop some generalizations and to show their relevance to present problems.

One cannot describe the very important distinctions between different types of extremist by a simple division into classes. It doesn't make sense to divide mankind into reasonable people and extremists and then to subdivide extremists into gangsters and fanatics. For one thing, there are no reasonable people. Everyone has some extremism in his make-up and the completely reasonable man is a theoretical limiting case, in the same category as frictionless mechanisms or reversible heat engines in natural science. There is a continuous range from people of low extremism to people of high extremism. Similarly, the different varieties of extremist shade off into one another. To describe extremism one must talk in terms of variables, not in terms of classes, and one can give a fairly accurate description of any type in terms of three variables. Firstly, there is the degree of extremism. Secondly, there is the range between the pure gangster type, intent only on personal power, and the pure fanatic type, intent only on promoting some cause. Finally, there is the degree of realism, the extent to which irrationality about ends is combined with irrationality about means. Some extremists are only irrational in their objectives but remain very realistic in the way they set about attaining these objectives. Others operate in terms of a mental picture of the world so unlike objective reality that their actions may often produce results completely different from their intentions.

The whole controversy about appeasement can be clarified by discussing it in terms of degrees of extremism. The real issue is whether or not the people one is dealing with are so extremist that no agreement or compromise with them is possible. Such extremists do exist and may control governments. The completely ruthless and unscrupulous fanatic and the megalomaniac conqueror are types that appear again and again in history. Take an account written two thousand years ago: " . . . there was talk in the house of Nabuchodonosor, King of the Assyrians, that he should, as he said, avenge himself on all the earth. So he called unto him his officers, and all his nobles, and communicated with them his secret counsel, and concluded the afflicting of the earth out of his mouth. Then they decreed to destroy all flesh, that did not obey the commandment of his mouth." This isn't very different from Hitler and his officers as revealed in the Nuremberg trials. People at this level of extremism are absolutely determined to obtain complete submission to their will and the fallacy of appeasement lies in a refusal to recognize this fact. In spite of all evidence to the contrary, the British Government refused to believe that Hitler would not be satisfied with a compromise which gave him satisfaction on almost every issue where he could produce any sort of reasonable claim. They became disillusioned when Hitler occupied completely non-German territory. But the Russian Government then tried appeasement in the equally mistaken belief that Hitler would leave a modest share of the world to his allies if he were allowed to conquer the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO

DATE WHEN MADE 12/15/54
 DATE WHEN MADE 8/31/55
 DATE WHEN MADE 9/28/54

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO	DATE WHEN MADE 10/1/54	DATE WHEN MADE 12/15/54	DATE WHEN MADE 8/31/55	DATE WHEN MADE 9/28/54
TITLE [REDACTED] Was. [REDACTED]			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

SUMMARY REPORT

employed as [REDACTED]
 Subject does not have access to classified material. Informant reported in [REDACTED] that [REDACTED]

- P -

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

This investigation was predicated upon information received from [REDACTED] reflecting that [REDACTED]

I. BACKGROUND

Birth Data

[REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] that the employment record of [REDACTED] reflected that [REDACTED]

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 Declassify on: OADR/Comp 250307

AGENCY 719 + OSI [REDACTED]
 REQ. REC'D
 DATE FORW. 1-26-55
 HOW FORW. BY [REDACTED]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 100 - 413192 - 2 9 JAN 18 1955
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ⑦ - Bureau (100-413192) (RM) ① - G-1, Chicago (RM) ① - G-2, Chicago (RM) ① - INS, Chicago (RM) ① - Coast Guard, Cleveland (RM) ① - Boston (RM) ① - Indianapolis (100-10723) (RM) ① - New York (RM) ① - Chicago (100-28153)		COPY IN FILE JAN 18 1955 [REDACTED]

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8 JAN 31 1955

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGEADMINISTRATIVE~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c [redacted] is employed by [redacted]
 The Air Force has primary responsibility and the Air Force and Army are interested agencies.

b7D b7C [redacted] advised SA [redacted] on [redacted] that [redacted] read "1984" and "Animal Farm" by GEORGE ORWELL, and also "True Believer" by HAFFLEBERGER. (u)

b7D Because of the above [redacted] it was deemed advisable to report this information on the administrative page. (u)

b7C The Newark office returned Chicago's letter to Newark dated September 17, 1953, captioned [redacted] SECURITY MATTER - Cn, with a notation that the indices of that Division were negative as to [redacted] b7C

b7D The New York office advised by letter dated September 26, 1953, [redacted] that the indices of the New York [redacted] (u) b7C office were negative regarding [redacted]

b7C The Indices of the New York office reflected that [redacted] apparently appeared on a list [redacted] New York advised that this list was destroyed per Bureau letter dated February 6, 1949.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Descript. of Information	Date Recv'd	Agent to Whom Furnished	File No. Where Located
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b7D [redacted]	[redacted]	b7D [redacted]	SA [redacted] (oral) b7C	b2 b7D [redacted]
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 100-28153

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to Whom Furnished	File Number Where Located
[REDACTED] b2 b7D	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED] b7C	A) [REDACTED] b2 b7D
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	b7C SA [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] b2 b7D
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[SA'S [REDACTED] b7C b7C	A) [REDACTED] b2 b7D
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED] b7C	A) [REDACTED] b2 b7D
[REDACTED] b2 b7D	b7D [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[SA'S [REDACTED] b7C b7C	A) [REDACTED] b2 b7D (u)
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[SA'S [REDACTED] b7C b7C	A) [REDACTED] b2 b7D
[REDACTED] b2 b7D	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] b7D	[REDACTED] b2 b7D
[REDACTED] b2 b7D	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] b2 b7D	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SE [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] b7D

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ADMINISTRATIVE PAGEADMINISTRATIVE

b2 b7D [redacted] advised SA [redacted] on [redacted] that b2 b7D

b7C b7D [redacted] read "1984" and "Animal Farm" by GEORGE ORWELL, and also "True Believer" by HAFFLEBERGER. (u)

b7D [redacted] Because of the above [redacted] it was deemed advisable to report this information on the administrative page. (u)

b7C The Newark office returned Chicago's letter to Newark dated September 17, 1953, captioned [redacted] SECURITY MATTER - C" with a notation that the Indices of that Division were negative as to [redacted] b7C and [redacted]

b2 b7D The New York office advised by letter dated September 28, 1953, [redacted] that the Indices of the New York office were [redacted] negative regarding [redacted] b7C

b7C The Indices of the New York office reflected that [redacted] apparently appeared on a list [redacted] New York advised that this list was destroyed per Bureau letter dated February 6, 1949.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to Whom Furnished	File Number Where Located
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b2 b7D

b7D

b7D

SA [redacted] (oral) b7C

b2 b7D

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11-10-60

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-1982)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~SUBJECT: GEORGE ORWELL FORUM
YALE UNIVERSITY
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)Classified by 9/20/84
Declassify on: OADR
2508079-25-91
Classified by 1565-
Declassify on: OADR #86-1717ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Re Bureau letter, dated 10/13/60.

The following information is contained in New Haven Office
files regarding the George Orwell Forum Yale University:

On [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED]

An article appeared in the YALE DAILY NEWS, a daily Yale
University campus newspaper, New Haven, Conn., Page 1 and
Page 8, entitled "'Puerto Rican Problem' Discussed at
Orwell Forum". This article reported that one DAN WAKEFIELD
of "The Nation" magazine had addressed a George Orwell
Forum (GOF) meeting concerning the "Spanish Harlem" problem
in New York City. A photograph accompanied this article
which pictured WAKEFIELD with ROBERT A. BONE, Instructor
of English at Yale.

On [REDACTED] furnished [REDACTED]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 11-1-61CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 7-17-91
1565

9-25-91

(2) - Bureau (RM)
New Haven

REC-33

10 NOV 15 1960

b7C

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b7C

100-434048-2

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b7C

[REDACTED]

b2 b7D

On [REDACTED] reported [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7C

b7C

b7C

On [REDACTED] was interviewed on another matter by Agents of the New Haven Office.

b7D

that [REDACTED] identity be protected [REDACTED] and has requested

[REDACTED]

said that

said that

b7C

said that

[REDACTED]

b7C

b7C

according to

then remarked

b7C

b7C

The GOF was organized along the same line as the John Dewey Club. [REDACTED] described the GOF as largely "on campus" and he described it as a "cinema" group. He went on to say that one of the principal positions of the GOF is the "decline of liberalism" and exploration

No Reference to ORWELL 2.
on this PAGE.

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b7D [redacted] into liberal, intellectual and progressive issues. [redacted] said that GEORGE ORWELL, of course, was the author who wrote the book "1984", which he described as a publication in a liberal non-Communist tradition. b7D [redacted] said that [redacted] is probably the principal leader b7C of the forum and he described it as definitely non-Communist although not anti-Communist. He was unable to provide further information regarding this organization. at that time.

An article appeared in the YALE DAILY NEWS, issue of 10/21/58, Page 1, entitled "Rustin Credits Racial Turmoil to Social Revolution". This article reported that MAYARD RUSTIN spoke before the SOW on 10/20/58, on the topic "Integration Without Violence". RUSTIN was described in this article, as Executive Chairman of the Youth March for Integrated Schools and the private secretary for the Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING, who is the President of the Montgomery Improvement Association, a strong advocate of integration. *copy*

b7D [redacted] b7D [redacted] On [redacted] advised that [redacted]

[redacted] Information furnished by this informant b7C (u)

b7D [redacted] b7D [redacted] advised on [redacted] that [redacted] b7C

An article appeared in the YALE DAILY NEWS, issue of July 11, 1958, Page 2. This was in the form of a letter to the YALE DAILY NEWS under the names of six individuals "for the SOW". These individuals were listed as follows:

A. J. LADDY, 1960
RICHARD BRENNAN, 1960
CHARLES BRENNAN, 1960

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Individuals For G.O.F.

ROBERT LAIRD, 1959
RICHARD KOFFLER, 1959
RICHARD POSNER, 1959

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This letter said that the GOF was involved in a protest meeting in defense of BORIS PASTERNAK, the Soviet author. The letter said that it was defending the case of PASTERNAK on the principle of "nonconformity without retaliation".

An article appeared in the YALE DAILY NEWS, issue of 12/5/58, on Page 1, which reported that NORMAN MAILER, an author, would speak before the GOF on the following Monday on the topic "The White Negro". *copy*

copy
On [redacted] described above, during contact on another matter, advised that the GOF continued activity on the Yale campus during that school year. [redacted] said that [redacted] b7C

b7D [redacted] said that this committee is composed of many students who are or have been members of the GOF and [redacted] commented that [redacted] is also active in activities of the Orwell group. b7C

b7D On [redacted] was contacted. [redacted] is a reliable established source and has requested that [redacted] identity be protected. On this occasion [redacted] furnished a pamphlet which announced that the GOF of Yale University would be host for a two-day conference for students from New England colleges, sponsored by a publication called "Dissent". This publication was described as an "independent quarterly of democratic socialist opinion", listing editors such as NORMAN MAILER, ERICH FROMM, NORMAN THOMAS. The GOF was described in this pamphlet as "a Yale undergraduate group which promotes a discussion of democratic socialism on the Yale campus". Reservations for this conference could be made by contacting ROBERT A. BOWE. *copy*

An article appeared in the YALE DAILY NEWS, issue of 3/22/60, Page 3, announcing that RAYA DUBAYEVSKAYA gave an address the previous evening, sponsored by the GOF, at Yale. The title of the talk was listed as "Must the Afro-Asian Revolutions be Communist". The article reported that the lecture emphasized her belief that the African *copy*

4. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Revolution did not go Communist but neither did it go Capitalist. The speaker was identified as the former secretary of LEON TROTSKY, who had recently concluded a study of Marxist economics and American democracy.

An article appeared in the YALE DAILY NEWS, issue of 10/4/60, Page 1, announcing that ERICH FROMM would deliver a talk, sponsored by the GOF the following evening. FROMM was described as a noted psychoanalyst and a National Committee man of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation. The title of his talk would be "What is Socialism?".

The above references show all of the information contained in New Haven file concerning captioned group. The organization has not been conclusively identified as a subversive or front club organization. [REDACTED] as above, described the group as "on campus group", supposed of Yale undergraduates. 670

In view of the descriptive information concerning this organization as above, investigation is not recommended at this time in view of the "on campus status" of this Forum. It is felt that investigation of the activities of this organization would have to be conducted almost exclusively on campus of Yale and among the various students and, therefore, would tend to place the Bureau in a potential embarrassing position.

WACB no further action at New Haven at this time.

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Book Events

in Review of
Nineteen Eighty Four, by George Orwell. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company.
\$3.00. Reviewed by J. M. Falley.

This grim and prophetic novel is not from a purely artistic point of view quite as successful as Mr. Orwell's satirical allegory of Communist Russia, called Animal Farm, which was in a sense independent of its own moral and thus made an enjoyable fable for children ignorant of its political and historical implications. This time, however, Mr. Orwell's purpose is not to amuse but to frighten; the book is, in short, a warning of what is being prepared for us by the collaboration of technology, psychological science and the politics of power. The purpose is achieved despite a certain crudeness of characterization and clumsiness of narration, because our private and half-conscious fears of the future are confirmed in Mr. Orwell's vision of the world that lies but 35 years ahead. Indeed it is even closer than that, for by our author's calculation the anticipated atomic war will occur in the early 1950s. A decade hence the long cycle of revolutions and counter-revolutions will have ended, and the Twentieth Century Police State, having passed through its Communist, Fascist and neo-Socialist phases, will have completed its teleological evolution. The ideologies will have vanished and the whole purpose of the State will be to perpetuate its control at every moment of every day over the bodies, minds and emotions of every human being within the orbit of its power. Progress, as we understand the word, will have ceased, property will have been abolished, civilization will have become a universal alumn. The State will have solved the economic problem by the continuous destruction of wealth in a perpetual war in which there can be neither victory nor defeat. Disaffection and discontent will have been made impossible by the annihilation of private life and by the scientific and systematic destruction of language and of the categories of rational thought.

In such a society, designated as Ingsoc, which is Newspeak for English Socialism, Mr. Orwell's hero is an almost incredible anachronism and therefore marked for destruction. He is a member of the "outer party", the middle of the three estates into which the Society has been stratified. He is employed in the Ministry of Truth and his job is to assist in the continuous falsification of books, newspaper files and other records to make them conform to the ever-changing doctrines decreed by the State. But all records earlier than 1960 have been destroyed; thus the State has even succeeded in abolishing the past, so that the populace, having no means of comparison, must remain ignorant of its misery and oppression. Like every other member of the party Winston is subject, whether awake or asleep, to the 24-hour televisionary scrutiny of the diabolic Thought Police of the Ministry of Love, who watch for any gesture, posture, facial expression, or manner of breathing that might betray some inner tension or conflict. Yet Winston is really guilty of the ultimate in treasonable conduct known as thoughtcrime. His work, and some faint memories of his early childhood in the era of famine and civil war, have inspired him with an unholy curiosity about what the world was like before the party consolidated its power and have implanted the suspicion that it must have been somehow better.

Mr. Orwell does not make clear at what point the Thought Police become aware of Winston's psychic treason, or of his clandestine love affair that is contrary to all party rules. But as part of the elaborate trap they have laid for him he is encouraged to believe in the existence of an underground opposition within the party and to seek contact with its members. His punishment is the total destruction of his personality, will and humanity, and the methods employed to this end, and which seem to have benefited from current practices in psychotherapy, provide the most terrible and yet most plausible part of the tale; for with all his imaginative ingenuity Mr. Orwell does not make them very different from today's actualities.

1710 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Not Merely Gossip, Supplement to Human Events Vol VI, No 25
#Q105-8697-74



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Houston, Texas

September 22, 1980

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP(S) OF Classified

DATE 10-1-81

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Classified by 1545
Declassify on: OADR

b7C

[REDACTED] born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] born [REDACTED] born [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] on [REDACTED] advised [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] advised [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] advised [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] did not know the place of employment of [REDACTED] and
believes that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the
past, advised on [REDACTED] stated [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] stated [REDACTED]

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Classified and Extended by 1541

Reason for Extension FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 (2)(3)

Date of Review for Declassification 9/22/00

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY

DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)

DATE: 7-17-91 #86-1717

1565 9-25-91 b7C

~~SECRET~~

Classified by 6244/100
Declassify on: OADR
Comp 50509

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of
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your agency.

ENCLOSURE

No reference to
GEORGE ORWELL
on this page.

b1

Document A

FBI/DOJ

RE:

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advised it is hard to describe what it is like to be a Jew in the Soviet Union but if one would read the books entitled 1984 and Animal Farm by George Orwell, one would get a good picture.

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ONLY REFERENCE TO GEORGE ORWELL ON THIS PAGE
[REDACTED] it is hard to describe what it is like to be a Jew in the Soviet Union but if one would read the books entitled 1984 and Animal Farm by George Orwell, one would get a good picture. (S, 1)

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET5

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Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

123-7646-43 cover page and Enclosure pages 7, 14
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FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Please note, the following document originated with the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), formerly known as the Civil Service Commission. Upon consultation with OPM, the entire document consisting of 29 pages was released to previous requesters. The only reference to George Orwell appears on page seven (7). As you will notice, OPM authorized release of the reference to George Orwell while protecting the individual who is the subject of investigative interest.

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Rec'd for info
from Ladd Bureau
DCSC 8/20/59

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS EMPLOYEES LOYALTY BOARD

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

b7C PER FBI

[REDACTED] b7C
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6
REC-25

INTERROGATORY

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138-4422-46

EX 104

NOT RECORDED
23 NOV 10 1959

NO MENTION OF OR REFERENCE
TO GEORGE DAWELL OR ANY
AKA'S ON THIS PAGE.

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PER
FBI

[REDACTED] b7C per OPM

I

What is your full name and present address?

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] b7C per OPM

II

Where and when were you born?

[REDACTED] b7C per OPM

III

Have you ever used, or have you ever been known by, any name other than the one that appears on the front of this interrogatory? If your answer is in the affirmative, please list such name or names and explain fully.

[REDACTED] b7C per OPM

IV

State the name of your employer, the title and grade of your present position and your salary.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] b7C
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REFERENCE TO GEORGE ORWELL OR ANY AKA!
ON THIS PAGE.

[REDACTED] b7C PER OPM

VI (2)

b7C
PER
OPM

ONLY REFERENCE TO Homage to Catalonia, is in my opinion, one of the few politically clear pic-
ORW/BII IN tures of the complex situation during that first year of the war.
ENTIRE DOCUMENT

b7C
PER
OPM

51

[REDACTED] b7C PER OPM

VI (3)

b7C
PER
OPM

[REDACTED]

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TO GEORGE ORWELL, ON THIS PAGE,
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THERE IS NO MENTION OF OR
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Notary Public

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET6

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Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☒ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)NATIONAL SECURITY ACT
of 1947☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)CIA ACT of 1949☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE DENVER	OFFICE OF ORIGIN DENVER	DATE 8/10/72	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/31 - 8/7/72
TITLE OF CASE UNSUB; BOMBING OF OFFICERS OPEN MESS, BUILDING 3120 U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY, COLORADO 7/31/72		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPED BY ls
		CHARACTER OF CASE DGP; EID	

REFERENCES: Denver teletypes to Bureau 7/31/72;
Denver airtel to Bureau 8/1/72;
Denver letter to Bureau 8/3/72;
Bureau teletype to Denver 8/4/72;
Denver teletype to Bureau 8/7/72.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/12/84 BY 9145 [signature]
comp 50307 [signature]

LEADS

DENVER DIVISION

AT DENVER, COLORADO

Will contact all security, extremist and logical criminal informants for any identifying information regarding an organization called Americong.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
APPROVED COPIES MADE:						SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		
4 - Bureau (RM)(174-3328) 1 - USA, Denver 3 - Denver (174-146)						DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW		
						174-3328-13 24 16 AUG 14 1972		
Dissemination Record of Attached Report						Notations		
Agency	FBI, FSS, FID, [signature]					[REDACTED] REPORTING UNCLASSIFIED SECT.		
Request Recd.	[REDACTED]							
Date Fwd.	8-14-72							
How Fwd.	[REDACTED]							
By	[REDACTED]							

DN 174-146

1s

67X [REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] b7D
Denver, Colorado, telephonically advised the Denver Office he had just received a registered letter from Americans a group that is against bombing in Vietnam. [REDACTED] stated this group claimed credit for the bombing at the U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA) on July 31, 1972.

It was subsequently determined that between 7:30 and 8:30 p.m. on July 31, 1972 the Denver Offices of Associated Press, United Press International and the Denver Post, a local daily newspaper, each received simultaneously a form-type letter from an individual or organization named only as "Americans". In this letter, credit was claimed for the bombing of the USAFA earlier that date. The letter indicated that 30 pounds of explosives were used and the balance of the letter was a tirade against bombing in Vietnam, destroying dikes, and so forth. The above letters were obtained and the text of the letter is set forth below:

"An Open Letter to the American People."

" 'This village woman was a person of good character. She spoke softly and sweetly and never gave sorrow to any person for any reason. Why did she have to die so pitifully? The outlaws in the airplanes did this, bringing fear to our country such as we had never before seen...' "

"-peasant, Xieng Khouang, 19__"

" '...in a physical sense war involves very small numbers of people, mostly highly trained specialists. The fighting... takes place on the vague frontiers whose whereabouts the average man can only guess at...' "

"- George Orwell, 1984"